



ELKO GRUPA AS

Consolidated Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting
Standards as adopted by EU

* This version of financial statements is a translation from the original, which was prepared in the Latvian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of financial statements takes precedence over this translation.

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General information

Group name	ELKO GRUPA AS
Legal status of the Group	Joint Stock Company
Unified registration number, place and date of registration	000 312 956 Riga, 14 May, 1993 Re-registration in Commercial register 2 December, 2003 with re-registration number 4 000 312 956 4
Registered office	4 Toma street Riga LV-1003 Latvia
Shareholders	Ashington Business Inc. Limited (2,350,736 A category shares), United Kingdom Solsbury Inventions Limited (2,342,351 A category shares), United Kingdom Eurotrail SIA (1,302,762 A category shares), Latvia Whitebarn SIA (1,302,762 A category shares), Latvia KRM Serviss SIA (1,274,223 A category shares), Latvia Solo Investīcijas IT SIA (1,211,956 A category shares), Latvia
Personal non voting shares	Svens Dinsdorfs (57,995 shares) Egons Mednis (32,219 shares) Mārtiņš Ozoliņš (12,888 shares) Vadims Rabša (12,888 shares)
Council Members	Andris Putāns – Chairman of the Council Indrek Kasela – Deputy Chairman of the Council Kaspars Viškints – Council Member Ēriks Strods – Council Member
Board Members	Egons Mednis – Chairman of the Board with powers to represent the Group individually, President Svens Dinsdorfs – Board Member with powers to represent the Group individually, Chief Executive Officer Mārtiņš Ozoliņš – Board Member with powers to represent the Group individually, Acting Chief Commercial Director Vadims Rabša – Board Member with powers to represent the Group individually, Board Member, Chief Financial Officer
Reporting year	1 January – 31 December, 2020

Management report

Business activities

AS ELKO Grupa and its subsidiaries (hereinafter – the Group or ELKO) is one of the largest distributors of IT products in the Central and Eastern Europe. The Group's core business activity is wholesale distribution of IT products such as smartphones and tablets, computer desktop components and peripherals, monitors, multimedia and software products, server, network component and networking solutions, using the wide network of the ELKO Grupa subsidiaries and cooperation partners. ELKO represents a broad range of vendors from all over the world, including Lenovo, Apple, Intel, Huawei, Seagate, Western Digital, Asus, Acer, Samsung, LG and other global and local vendors.

The key to the success is ELKO's long-term strategy for cooperation with vendors developed over the years, centralized purchase system, functionality of business process management and financial management.

Financial analysis

Despite challenging geopolitical situation in CIS region, increasing competition in all ELKO target markets as well as changing environment influenced by COVID-19, the Group in 2020 reached revenue of 2,185 million USD (1,914 million EUR), which was 16,06% increase comparing to 2019. Gross profit for 2020 was 129,9 million USD (113,8 million EUR), which was 30% increase comparing to 2019.

The net result of the Group for 2020 was 34,5 million USD (30,2 million EUR) comparing to 19,7 million USD (17,7 million EUR) in 2019.

AS ELKO GRUPA structure

ELKO Grupa AS has shareholdings in the following subsidiaries: ELKO Lietuva UAB, ELKOTEX d.o.o., ELKO Eesti OU, ELKOTech Romania SRL, WESTech spol. s r.o., WESTech CZ s r.o., ELKO Trading Switzerland A.G., ELKO Marketing Ltd., ELKO Mobile Ltd., ELKO Ukraine LLC, ELKO Rus LTD, SWISS SPOL s.r.o., Gandalf Distribution AB, ELKO Trading Malta LTD, TD Absolut Llc and Arašid spol. s r.o., ELKO Polska Sp. z o.o.

AS ELKO Grupa has majority shareholding in all of the subsidiaries.

Financial risk management

Multi-currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risks accordingly, primarily from the US dollar, euro, Russian rouble, Romanian lei, Swedish krona and Ukrainian grivna. Foreign exchange risks arise from future multi-currency transactions and the recognition of assets, liabilities and long-term investments in a variety of currencies.

The purchase of goods is predominantly in US dollars, but sales are conducted in different currencies. In the CIS region, the main currency is US dollar and Russian rouble, but in the Baltics, trade is conducted in euros. CEE countries Slovakia and Slovenia trade in euros, but Romania in its national currency – the Romanian lei. In the Nordic region, most sales are transacted in Swedish krona.

Management report (continued)***Multi-currency risk (continued)***

The Group has shareholdings in foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk when financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the presentation currency – the EUR.

Currency risk is actively mitigated by using different bank products. The Group has centrally developed and globally applied currency risk management policies and procedures.

As the Group functional currency is US dollars, for minimizing the currency risk, financing is attracted in US dollars. The Group monitors the open foreign currency positions and if necessary acquires adequate financing instruments to minimize the risk.

Interest rate risk

The Group uses current borrowing rates for financing part of its current assets. All the borrowings are at floating rate that exposes the Group to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the credit exposure to outstanding trade receivables. AS ELKO Grupa has implemented procedures and control mechanisms to manage credit risk. Credit risk is partly minimized through credit risk insurance and conservative credit monitoring policies. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with the credit policy. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.

Inventories

The Group determines the amount of inventories based on the expected future demand and market situation. Any changes in the demand and/ or rapid obsolescence of the products or technological changes will result in excess stock and accumulation of obsolete items. The Group makes centralized plans for purchase and sale of the products and the procedures for ordering of the goods help to decrease the inventory days. Weekly inventory analysis decreases the need to establish provisions for obsolete items. The risk related to product flow management is partially reduced through price protection arrangements under the cooperation agreements with major vendors. The agreements provide for compensation for the price reduction in case of decline of the market prices for the goods at the Group's warehouse or that are already ordered.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. In future the Group's management plans to increase the liquidity reserve based on the expected cash flows by improving the management of working capital.

Proposed profit distribution

The Board of the Group suggests to transfer the profit to Retained earnings in order to support future investments and maintain financial stability.

Prospects

The Group's performance is and will be influenced by macroeconomic, competition and political situation and developments of markets where the Group has cooperation partners.

The key factors driving the Group's growth is the increase in demand in the markets where the Group operates as well as the Group's continuous efforts on development of the offered product portfolio and maintenance of efficient and cost effective distribution channels.

The Group continuously improves its cost control and working capital management procedures ensuring higher returns on equity.

The Group believes that the above-mentioned factors will help to sustain continuous growth also in the coming years, ensuring positive results of our operations.

Management report (continued)**Events after the reporting period**

Starting from late 2019 and up to the report issuing date the world economy is struggling with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The pandemic caused many businesses decrease their operations, leading to employees lay off and fall in orders and purchases made.

In the current economic situation the Group has taken several fast actions to mitigate risks. For more detailed evaluation of circumstances triggered by pandemic and action taken by the Group please see Note 29 Events after the reporting period in the financial statements.

In order to diversify financing sources and attract long-term financing, in the beginning of 2021 the Group has issued 20 million EUR 5 years, unsecured bonds with coupon rate 6% p.a. payable semiannually. The mentioned bonds to be listed on Nasdaq First North.

Existing financing provided by syndicate of banks matures on 31 July 2021. Negotiations on prolongation of the financing finished and decision for prolongation in the existing limit already received from OP Corporate Bank, Luminor Bank and Swedbank.

The Group has been always looking for possibility to strengthen its presence in Central European market by both organic growth and by means of acquisition of other players in the market. Thus, at the end of 2020 the Group has started negotiations regarding acquisition of IT Smart Distribution SRL (Romania). In April 2021 SPA agreement has been signed on acquisition of the 100% shares of the company. Closing of the transaction is planned by the end of second quarter of 2021.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board,
President
Riga, 19 April, 2021

Statement of Directors' Responsibility

The Board of AS ELKO Grupa confirms that based on the information available at the time of the preparation of the financial statements, the consolidated financial statements give true and fair view in all material aspects of the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2020 and of its financial operations for the year ended 31 December, 2020. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. During the preparation of the financial statements the management has:

on consistent basis applied appropriate accounting methods;

has provided well-grounded and prudent conclusions and evaluations;

has followed the going concern principle.

The Board of Directors of AS ELKO Grupa is responsible for the maintenance of proper accounting records so that at the appropriate moment the financial records would show the true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and would ensure the possibility for the management to prepare the financial statements accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board,
President
Riga, 19 April, 2021

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

	Note	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000	2020 EUR'000	2019 EUR'000
Sale of goods	6	2,185,291	1,882,817	1,914,625	1,681,844
Cost of sales	7	(2,055,358)	(1,783,148)	(1,800,787)	(1,592,814)
Gross profit		129,933	99,669	113,838	89,030
Other operating income	8.1	13,061	12,158	11,444	10,860
Selling and distribution costs	7	(14,600)	(12,438)	(12,792)	(11,110)
Administrative expenses	7	(50,796)	(50,492)	(44,505)	(45,102)
Other operating expenses	8.2	(14,578)	(9,669)	(12,772)	(8,637)
Operating profit		63,020	39,228	55,213	35,041
Finance income		483	656	423	586
Finance expenses		(16,023)	(12,383)	(14,038)	(11,061)
Finance income/ (expenses) – net	9	(15,540)	(11,727)	(13,615)	(10,475)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		47,480	27,501	41,598	24,566
Income tax expense	11	(12,971)	(7,709)	(11,364)	(6,886)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations		34,509	19,792	30,234	17,680
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		29,119	16,500	25,512	14,739
Non-controlling interests		5,390	3,292	4,722	2,941
		34,509	19,792	30,234	17,680
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	12	2.94	1.69	2.58	1.51
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		4,377	(4)	(4,869)	2,055
Total comprehensive incomes for the year		38,886	19,788	25,365	19,735
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		31,937	16,782	20,501	16,905
Non-controlling interests		6,949	3,006	4,864	2,830
		38,886	19,788	25,365	19,735

The notes on pages 13 to 63 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board

19 April 2021

Olga Ivanova
Chief accountant

Consolidated statements of financial position

	Note	31.12.2020 USD'000	31.12.2019 USD'000	31.12.2020 EUR'000	31.12.2019 EUR'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	14	1,756	1,094	1,431	973
Property, plant and equipment	15.1	6,133	5,407	4,998	4,813
Right-of-use assets	15.2	32,432	26,982	26,430	24,019
Goodwill	14&21	1,823	1,603	1,486	1,427
Non-current loans	16	442	138	360	123
		42,586	35,224	34,705	31,355
Current assets					
Inventories	17	187,822	168,896	153,062	150,343
Current income tax receivable		463	1,152	378	1,026
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	18	321,750	268,527	262,203	239,030
Cash deposits	19	4,437	2,000	3,616	1,779
Cash and cash equivalents	19	41,101	27,328	33,494	24,328
		555,573	467,903	452,753	416,506
Total assets		598,159	503,127	487,458	447,861
EQUITY					
Issued capital	20	11,251	11,114	9,901	9,785
Share premium	20	5,996	5,996	4,974	4,974
Translation reserve	20	(6,516)	(9,334)	(2,792)	2,219
Retained earnings		91,886	66,904	71,542	49,498
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		102,617	74,680	83,625	66,476
Non-controlling interests in equity		16,475	11,270	13,426	10,032
Total equity		119,092	85,950	97,051	76,508
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	22	387	245	316	218
Interest-bearing loans from related parties	22	19,630	20,817	15,997	18,531
Lease liabilities	15.2&22	26,952	21,111	21,964	18,792
		46,969	42,173	38,277	37,541
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	23	260,811	228,548	212,543	203,443
Contract liabilities	23	6,542	4,196	5,332	3,735
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	22	139,750	120,106	113,886	106,913
Interest-bearing loans from related parties	22	7,724	12,613	6,295	11,228
Lease liabilities	22	6,464	6,388	5,267	5,686
Income tax payable		8,650	2,262	7,049	2,014
Provisions		2,054	884	1,674	787
Derivative financial instruments	25	103	7	84	6
		432,098	375,004	352,130	333,812
Total liabilities		479,067	417,177	390,407	371,353
Total equity and liabilities		598,159	503,127	487,458	447,861

The notes on pages 13 to 63 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board

Olga Ivanova
Chief accountant

19 April 2021

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	11,114	5,996	90,955	(9,616)	98,449	9,368	107,817
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	282	282	(286)	(4)
Profit for the year	-	-	16,500	-	16,500	3,292	19,792
Total comprehensive income for 2019	-	-	16,500	282	16,782	3,006	19,788
Dividend(note 13)	-	-	(40,551)	-	(40,551)	(1,104)	(41,655)
Balance at 31 December 2019	11,114	5,996	66,904	(9,334)	74,680	11,270	85,950
Balance at 1 January 2020	11,114	5,996	66,904	(9,334)	74,680	11,270	85,950
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,818	2,818	1,559	4,377
Employee shares	137	-	(137)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	29,119	-	29,119	5,390	34,509
Total comprehensive income for 2020	137	-	28,982	2,818	31,937	6,949	38,886
Dividend(note 13)	-	-	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	(1,744)	(5,744)
Balance at 31 December 2020	11,251	5,996	91,886	(6,516)	102,617	16,475	119,092

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Translati on reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	9,785	4,974	71,169	53	85,981	8,182	94,163
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,166	2,166	(111)	2,055
Profit for the year	-	-	14,739	-	14,739	2,941	17,680
Total comprehensive income for 2019	-	-	14,739	2,166	16,905	2,830	19,735
Dividend(note 13)	-	-	(36,410)	-	(36,410)	(980)	(37,390)
Balance at 31 December 2019	9,785	4,974	49,498	2,219	66,476	10,032	76,508
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,785	4,974	49,498	2,219	66,476	10,032	76,508
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,011)	(5,011)	142	(4,869)
Employee shares	116	-	(116)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	25,512	-	25,512	4,722	30,234
Total comprehensive income for 2020	116	-	25,396	(5,011)	20,501	4,864	25,365
Dividend(note 13)	-	-	(3,352)	-	(3,352)	(1,470)	(4,822)
Balance at 31 December 2020	9,901	4,974	71,542	(2,792)	83,625	13,426	97,051

Retained earnings are USD 91,886 thousand or EUR 71,542 thousand (2019: USD 66,904 thousand or EUR 49,498 thousand), of which USD 77 thousand or EUR 63 thousand (2019: USD 77 thousand or EUR 63 thousand) are statutory reserves and are not available for dividend distribution.

The notes on pages 13 to 63 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board

Olga Ivanova
Chief accountant

19 April 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000	2020 EUR'000	2019 EUR'000
Operating activities					
Profit before tax from continuing operations		47,480	27,501	41,598	24,566
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15.1	1,636	1,640	1,333	1,460
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	352	228	287	203
Finance income	9	(482)	(656)	(423)	(586)
Finance costs	9	16,022	12,383	14,038	11,060
Fair value (gain)		96	(648)	78	(565)
Movements in provisions and allowances		1,170	(64)	887	(41)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(46)	(92)	(40)	(82)
Working capital adjustments:					
Increase in trade and other receivables		(52,534)	(23,412)	(22,525)	(24,975)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		(18,926)	1,616	(2,719)	(1,424)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables		37,348	(21,495)	5,072	(13,235)
Interest received		483	656	423	586
Interest paid	9	(16,023)	(12,383)	(14,038)	(11,061)
Income tax paid		(6,043)	(479)	(5,431)	(428)
Net cash flows (used in)/ operating activities		10,533	(15,205)	18,540	(14,522)
Investing activities					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	15.1	(3,120)	(2,755)	(2,542)	(2,453)
Purchases of intangible assets	14	(927)	(357)	(755)	(317)
Acquisition of a subsidiary		28	(641)	26	(571)
Proceeds from cash deposits		2,437	500	1,986	445
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(1,582)	(3,253)	(1,285)	(2,896)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from bank overdrafts, net		14,014	9,780	-	10,565
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	(159)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	15.2	(7,442)	(6,997)	(6,455)	(6,250)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent		(6)	(7,000)	(5)	(6,225)
Dividends paid to the Minority shareholders		(1,744)	(1,104)	(1,470)	(980)
Net cash flows (used in) / from financing activities		4,822	(5,321)	(8,089)	(2,890)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		13,773	(23,779)	9,166	(20,307)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		27,328	51,107	24,328	44,635
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		41,101	27,328	33,494	24,328

The notes on pages 13 to 63 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board

Olga Ivanova
Chief accountant

19 April 2021

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 General information

ELKO Grupa AS ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") principal activity is wholesale distribution of computer desktop components, notebooks, monitors, peripherals, multimedia, consumer and solution products, using the wide network of the Group companies and cooperation partners, representing a broad range of vendors of these products all over the world. The selection includes products from a range of vendors, including Acer, Intel, Western Digital, Seagate, AMD, Hitachi, Sony, Lenovo, Microsoft, Asus, Giga-Byte, Samsung, Toshiba and others.

The Parent Company is a joint stock company incorporated and domiciled in Latvia with company's registered office at Toma str, 4, Riga, LV-1003, Latvia. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared and approved for issue by the Management on 19 April 2021 and signed on its behalf by the Chairman of the Board Egons Mednis.

The financial statements are subject to the approval of the shareholders in general meeting.

The Parent Company has the following participating interests in its subsidiaries:

Name	Country	Participating interest in share capital of subsidiaries	
		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
		%	%
ELKO Eesti OU	Estonia	100%	100%
ELKO Lietuva UAB	Lithuania	100%	100%
ELKO Marketing Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%
ELKO Trading Switzerland AG	Switzerland	100%	100%
ELKOTech Romania SRL	Romania	100%	100%
Elco LLP*	Kazakhstan	-	100%
ELKO Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	100%	100%
Gandalf Distribution AB**	Sweden	100%	100%
AST Balts SIA***	Latvia	-	100%
ELKO RUS Limited	Russia	100%	100%
ELKO Polska Sp. z o.o.	Poland	100%	100%
ELKO Trading Malta Limited	Malta	100%	100%
TD Absolut LLC.	Russia	100%	100%
ELKOTEX d.o.o.	Slovenia	51%	51%
WESTech s.r.o.	Slovakia	51%	51%
ELKO Mobile Limited	Cyprus	51%	51%
WESTech CZ s.r.o.	Czech Republic	51%	51%
ARAŠID spol. s r.o.****	Slovakia	51%	51%
SWISS SPOL s.r.o.*****	Slovakia	26%	26%

* In February 2020 ELKO Group AS sold its investment in Elco LLP.

**In July 2017 ELKO Group AS acquired 85% of shareholding in Gandalf Distribution AB. In accordance with the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company has the call option to purchase 15% of the shares for SEK 6 000 000, which is EUR 609 521 before September 30, 2019. Due to very high probability of acquisition of residual 15%, in consolidation for 2018 Gandalf Distribution AB was considered as 100% owned by ELKO Grupa AS. In August 2019 call option was used and 15% of shares were purchased by ELKO Grupa AS.

*** In March 2020 AST Balts SIA were merged with ELKO Group AS the result of the company reorganization.

**** Parent has control over ARAŠID spol. s r.o. through controlling interest owned by its subsidiary – WESTech s.r.o.

***** Parent has control over SWISS SPOL. s r.o. through controlling interest owned by its subsidiary – WESTech s.r.o.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the EU.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR and USD and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (€/USD'000), except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group recognizes bargaining purchase amount in profit and loss. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

The Group's functional currency is U.S. dollars. The company has decided, in addition to functional currency, also to present the financial statements in presentation currency euro (EUR) as required for filing purposes according to Latvian legislation.

In determination of functional currency Group has considered the following factors:

- (a) the currency:
 - (i) that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled); and
 - (ii) of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services.
- (b) the currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled).
- (c) the currency in which funds from financing activities (ie issuing debt and equity instruments) are generated.
- (d) the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

The following additional factors were considered in determining the functional currency of a foreign operation, and whether its functional currency is the same as that of the Parent:

- (a) whether the activities of the foreign operation are carried out as an extension of the Parent, rather than being carried out with a significant degree of autonomy.
- (b) whether transactions with the Parent are a high or a low proportion of the foreign operation's activities.
- (c) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation directly affect the cash flows of the Parent and are readily available for remittance to it.
- (d) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation are sufficient to service existing and normally expected debt obligations without funds being made available by the Parent.

2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances

As the presentation currency differs from the Group's functional currency, it translates its results and financial position into the presentation currency. Based on IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, the results and financial position of an entity shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (ie including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (b) income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (ie including comparatives) shall be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- (c) all resulting exchange differences shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Group's functional currency U.S. dollars at the European Central Bank rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised as gain or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duties. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of providing IT products and solutions. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3. Revenues from contracts with customers are disclosed in Note 6.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the control of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods to end customer. The goods on which the control has not been passed to client are recognized as consignment stock and revenue is recognized only when the respective goods are sold to the end customers.

Sale of IT products

Revenue from sale of IT products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties. In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

2.3. Revenue recognition (continued)

Rendering of services

The Group generates income from providing marketing and transport agency services that are sold separately from IT products. These services can also be obtained from other providers and do not significantly customise or modify IT products. These services are provided based on agreed time and material costs incurred or as a fixed-price contract. Revenue from fixed-price contracts for delivering transportation services is recognised over time using input method to measure the progress towards complete satisfaction of the service.

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of IT products provide customers with a right of return (only in case of, price protection and volume rebates). However, those right as only granted if and only in the amount of received rights from supplier. Therefore, the rights of return and volume rebates do not give rise to variable consideration.

(ii) Significant financing component

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Warranty obligations

The Group typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, mostly only in amount and for the term provided by vendor.

In the case, when warranty is provided outside the warranty provided by supplier, these assurance-type warranties are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in section w) Provisions.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.5. Trade receivables consist of trade receivables, accrued income, and debt on factoring as disclosed in Note 18.

The Group splits trade receivable balances in two portfolios based on a business model.

- Trade receivables from contracts with customers within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are accounted at amortized cost and reviewed for impairment as disclosed in Note 2.5.

- Trade receivables from contracts with customers held with the only objective of selling the financial assets are accounted for at FVTPL (factoring with non-recourse).

Proceeds received in accordance with factoring agreements are recognized as prepayments from customers when the Group remain exposed to credit risk associated with the respective debtor. When credit risk remains with the contracting party or the factor, the proceeds are netted against the respective debtor balance in full.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. Group identified prepayments received from customers as a contract liabilities.

2.3. Revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividends.

Other income

Income from penalties charged to clients is recognized at the moment of receipt. Penalties represent mostly charges to customers for late payments.

2.4 Taxes

Income taxes

Based on Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Latvia legal entities are not required to pay income tax on earned profits.. Corporate income tax is paid on distributed profits and deemed profit distributions at the tax rate of 20 per cent of their gross amount, or 20/80 of net expense. Corporate income tax on dividends is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as expense in the reporting period when respective dividends are declared, while, as regards other deemed profit items, at the time when expense is incurred in the reporting year.

For other companies within the Group current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the reporting date, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

No provision is recognized for income tax payable on a dividend distribution before dividends are declared but information on the contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for accounting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Corporate income tax on profits and deferred income tax expense or benefit of subsidiaries located in countries mentioned below, as well as corporate income tax on dividends and deferred income tax expense on dividends of Latvian entities are reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4 Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

The corporate income tax rates in the major jurisdictions where the Group Companies are operating are:

Latvia – 25%
 Russia – 20%
 Ukraine – 18%
 Slovakia – 21%
 Romania – 16%
 Cyprus – 12.5%
 Switzerland – 8.5%
 Kazakhstan – 20%
 Slovenia – 19%
 Sweden – 21.4%
 Czech Republic – 19%
 Malta – 35%

The consolidated financial statements include the current and deferred income tax of Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic subsidiaries. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

Tax loss carry forward periods

Latvia – 5 years
 Russia – unlimited period, but cannot exceed a cap (50% of the tax base of the current period)
 Ukraine – indefinite
 Slovakia – 4 years
 Romania – 7 years
 Cyprus – 5 years
 Switzerland – 7 years
 Kazakhstan – 10 years
 Malta – indefinite
 Sweden - indefinite
 Poland – 5 years, but the deduction is restricted to 50% of the loss incurred.
 Accumulated tax loss as at 31.12.2020 in Romania 81 thousand USD (66 thousand EUR).

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.5 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.3 Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Group does not hold financial assets at fair value through OCI, therefore further this category is not described.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- And the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

2.5 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- Or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions Note 3
- Trade receivables, including contract assets Note 18

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Based on the historical experience the Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.5 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated derivative financial instruments as financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 22.

Factoring

A factoring transaction is a funding transaction where the Group transfers to the factor claim rights from a debtor for a determined reward. The Group alienates the rights to receivables due at a future date according to invoices. The Group's factoring transactions comprise factoring transactions with recourse (the factor is entitled to selling the overdue claim back to the Group). The factoring expenses comprise the lump-sum contract fee charged on the conclusion of the contract, commission fees charged for processing the invoices, and interest expenses depending on the duration of the payment term set by the debtor. Factored accounts receivable with recourse are recorded under current borrowings and trade receivables captions in the financial statements. The Group derecognises the borrowings and the trade receivables at the moment when the debtor settles the liability with the factor. The factoring transactions with non-recourse are derecognized in the moment of trade receivables' sale to the factor.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate and currency swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments are summarised in the note 26.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Property	20 years
Communication and computer engineering	2 years
Other	4-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

2.6. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.7 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group has applied modified retrospective approach and recognised right-of-use assets starting from 1 January 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Buildings 2 to 14 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.11(s) Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

As at 1 January 2019, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 22).

2.7 Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term and low value lease recognition exemption to its short-term and low value leases of vehicles and some premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the 1 January 2020 date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. In 2019 and 2020 the Group had no acquisition, construction or production of assets qualifying for capitalization of borrowing costs attributed.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at 5 years.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of goods comprises acquisition costs, additional expenses related to transportation, import duties, duties for environmental protection and insurance as well as any discounts and allowances granted by vendors. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Estimated selling price is based upon an aging analysis of the inventory on hand, technological obsolescence, the nature of vendor relations and assumptions about future demand. The inventories are recognized at the moment when the invoice by the vendor is issued and the liability to the vendor is recognized.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above.

2.13 Share capital and dividend distribution

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The Parent Company has issued ordinary shares and personnell non voting shares. All issued shares are fully paid. There are no share options in any of the years presented.

Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period, in which the dividends are approved by the Parent's shareholders.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.15 Warranties

The Group's vendors generally warrant the products distributed by the Group and allow returning defective products, including those that have been returned to the Group by its customers. Based on the past experience and the contractual agreements with vendors, the Group assesses that the receipt of the reimbursement from vendors is virtually certain.

2.16 Vendor programs

The Group receives funds from vendors in a form of credit notes for price protection, product rebates, marketing and other product promotions. The credit notes for price protection are booked as decrease of the cost value of the inventory. The credit notes for rebates are recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income as decrease of cost of sales. The credit notes for marketing and other product promotion are recognized as other revenue. Some of these programs may extend over one or more reporting periods. Rebates or other vendor incentives are recognized as earned based on sales of respective products or as services are provided in accordance with the terms of the related program.

2.17 Impact of Covid-19

With the recent and rapid development of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic the world economy entered a period of unprecedented health care crisis that has caused considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life.

In the Republic of Latvia as well as in many other countries starting March 2020 different restrictions to limit the COVID-19 spread came into effect leading to a considerable economic slowdown. The objective of these public policy measures was and is to contain the spread of COVID-19 outbreak and have resulted in operational disruptions.

In parallel, governments, including the Republic of Latvia, introduced various financial support schemes in response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. The Company has not applied for such government assistance.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty though, due to the pace at which the outbreak expands and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome. Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

(the next step is to conclude if the financial effect is assessed as material or not and accordingly adopt one of the two disclosure options that follow).

Additional disclosures when the effect is not assessed as material

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant adverse impact in the Company's profitability position. COVID-19 did not have an immediate adverse material impact on the business operations.

The Company's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the development of its business in the current business and economic environment.

Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess the need for adjustment in operations of the Company in case the period of disruption becomes prolonged.

2.18 Going concern

The year 2020 showed a stable revenue growth of 16% on the Group level, revenue in the subsidiaries operating in the CIS region remained flat.

After the reporting period Covid-19 pandemic is still creating some turbulence in the world economy, including the CIS region. The main factor currently affecting revenue growth is shortage of goods on the market due to decreased production volumes. This factor has a negative effect on revenue, but at the same time is viewed as a possibility for further increase of gross profit.

2.18 Going concern (continued)

In 2020 value of Russian ruble remained low, but due to the fact that it was not a surprise for the markets anymore, these did not lead to negative consequences for the Group. For more details on the events after the reporting period, see Note 29 below.

As of April 2020, the crisis described above had no significant impact on the Group's performance.

To ensure the ability to operate on going concern basis, the Group's management has identified the following main areas to be monitored – market risk in relation to Covid-19, FX risk and maintenance of financing facilities. Since the Group currently is already hedging its position and the costs of hedge are passed to customers the Group does not expect to have any significant impact on its operation and net results due to sudden changes in the RUB and UAH currency rates.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are prepared on going concern basis, consistently applying International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

3.1 Currency

The Management have evaluated that The Group's functional currency is U.S. dollars as financing activities and the purchase of goods from vendors is by the Parent Company in U.S. dollars, the sales from the Parent Company to its subsidiaries are done in U.S. dollars. The sales to customers are carried out by the subsidiaries in the respective local currencies, except for Elko Trading Switzerland AG and Elko Trading Malta, whose sales are done in U.S. dollars.

3.2 Control of subsidiaries

Group consolidate all entities, over which it has a control. Group has a control, when:

- it has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities (the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns);
- has an exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- has an ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of returns.

Based on criteria above the Group have assessed that the group have control over Swiss spol s.r.o. and ARAŠID spol. s r.o (26% and 51% respectively) through controlling interest owned by its subsidiary – WESTech s.r.o.

For the list of entities included into the consolidated Group see Note 1.

3.3 Vendor programs

The Group has to estimate the amount of credit notes due from vendors at the date of the statement of financial position based on the available information and past experience. In several vendor programs the size of the rebate is dependent on the performance of other distributors and is known exclusively by the vendor.

An estimate of a receivable from vendors in relation to the vendors programs as of 31 December 2020 amounted to USD 12,557 thousand or EUR 10,233 thousand (2019: USD 9,802 thousand or EUR 8,725 thousand) based on the individual vendor agreements. Vendor programs are recognized as decrease in trade payables (Note 23).

3.4 Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies (Note 11).

3.5 Impairment of inventories

The Group is subject to the risk that the value of its inventory will decline as a result of price reductions by vendors or technological obsolescence. It is the policy of most of the Group's vendors to protect distributors from the loss in value of inventory due to technological change or the vendors' price reductions. In 2020 impairment on inventory in amount of USD 16,960 or EUR 13,821 was recognized (see Note 17).

3.6 Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating, whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of premises with shorter non-cancellable period. The Group typically exercises its option to renew for office and warehouse premises. However, for stores this option is not always executed, as it depends on store profitability and possibility to change for better location. Each rent agreement has been evaluated individually by the Group in this regard.

3.7 Sub-lease classification

The Group has concluded several sub-lease agreements of its premises. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

3.8 Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

3.9 Warranty provisions

The Group does not independently warrant the products it distributes. Historically the Group has not incurred any significant service warranty costs. The costs are incurred along the process of handling the returned goods. A provision for these assurance-type warranties estimated costs is recorded at the time of sale and periodically adjusted to reflect actual experience.

3.10 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determining the timing of satisfaction of transportation and marketing services

The Group concluded that revenue for transportation and marketing services is to be recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the services that the Group has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Group's performance as it performs.

The Group determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of the transportation and marketing services because there is a direct relationship between the Group's effort (i.e., labour hours incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Group recognises revenue on the basis of the labour hours and 3rd party expense expended relative to the total expected labour hours and 3rd party expense to complete the service.

Principal versus agent considerations

Based on the existence of credit risk and the nature of the consideration in the contract, Group has an exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of IT products to its customers and accounts for the contracts as if it is a principal.

The Group's sales to CIS and other countries are performed to the end customers using a number of intermediaries. The customers perceive the Group as a seller of the goods, the intermediaries in substance do not assume general inventory risk and usually the payments are made by the intermediaries to the Group after the intermediaries have received cash from the customers. Based on the above the management has concluded that the intermediaries act as agents and the Group recognizes revenue after the intermediaries have sold goods to the customers. The goods that have been legally sold but for which no revenue is yet recognized are included in Inventories as consignment inventories (Note 17).

3.11 Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in IT retail sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The debtor balances 180 and more days overdue are considered to be default. Default rates for Companies with debtor insurance policy is calculated taking into consideration insurance limits and own risk. For Companies with no debtor insurance policy default rate is 100%.

3.12 Related party transaction compliance

The Group has a significant number of intra-group transactions. Group's entities are operating in the IT distribution/wholesale industry and operate as distributors, wholesalers and limited risk wholesalers. Being present in various jurisdictions, Group's entities must comply with respective country's tax legislation and rulings. In order to meet the requirements of different jurisdictions, pricing models are evaluated on a regular basis for compliance.

3.13 Goodwill impairment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 14 and note 22 for the newly acquired Companies.

4 Changes in accounting standards

4.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following amended IFRSs which have been adopted by the by the AS ELKO GRUPA as of 1 January 2020:

- **Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards**

The IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting on 29 March 2018. The Conceptual Framework sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standard setting, guidance for preparers in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to others in their efforts to understand and interpret the standards. IASB also issued a separate accompanying document, Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, which sets out the amendments to affected standards in order to update references to the revised Conceptual Framework. Its objective is to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework for companies that develop accounting policies using the Conceptual Framework when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction. For preparers who develop accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework, it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Management has assessed revision of Framework and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement.
- **IFRS 3: Business Combinations (Amendments)**

The IASB issued amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) aimed at resolving the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The Amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is in the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

There was no any acquisitions on or after 1 January 2020.
- **IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of 'material' (Amendments)**

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with earlier application permitted. The Amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity'. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. The Amendments also ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. Management has assessed the amendment and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement.
- **Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (Amendments)**

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, which concludes phase one of its work to respond to the effects of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The amendments published, deal with issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative interest rate and address the implications for specific hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, which require forward-looking analysis. The amendments provide temporary reliefs, applicable to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform, which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate. There are also amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures regarding additional disclosures around uncertainty arising from the interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and must be applied retrospectively. Phase two (ED) focuses on issues that could affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with a risk-free interest rate (an RFR). Management has assessed the amendment and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement, as it does not apply hedge accounting.

B) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

- **Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the amendment and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement, as Group does not have any investments in Associate or Joint Venture.

- **IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments)**

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted. However, in response to the covid-19 pandemic, the Board has deferred the effective date by one year, i.e. 1 January 2023, to provide companies with more time to implement any classification changes resulting from the amendments. The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current or non-current. The amendments affect the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and do not change existing requirements around measurement or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, nor the information that entities disclose about those items. Also, the amendments clarify the classification requirements for debt which may be settled by the company issuing own equity instruments. These Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has not assessed the impact of these amendments yet.

- **IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (Amendments)**

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted. The amendments provide guidance on the application of materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose 'material' accounting policies. Also, guidance and illustrative examples are added in the Practice Statement to assist in the application of the materiality concept when making judgements about accounting policy disclosures. The Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has not made an assessment yet.

- **IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments):**

The amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates, defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Also, the amendments clarify what changes in accounting estimates are and how these differ from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors. The Amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has not made an assessment yet.

- **IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as well as Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (Amendments)**

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted. The IASB has issued narrow-scope amendments to the IFRS Standards as follows:

- **IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendments)** update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

- **IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)** prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- **IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)** specify which costs a company includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous.
- **Annual Improvements 2018-2020** make minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 41 Agriculture and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has assessed the amendment and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement.

- **IFRS 16 Leases-Covid 19 Related Rent Concessions (Amendment)**

The amendment applies, retrospectively, to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted, including in financial statements not yet authorized for issue at 28 May 2020. IASB amended the standard to provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The amendment provides a practical expedient for the lessee to account for any change in lease payments resulting from the covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change was not a lease modification, only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Management has assessed the amendment and concluded that it does not have any impact on Group's financial statement, as no such Concessions were granted.

- **Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (Amendments)**

In August 2020, the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, completing its work in response to IBOR reform. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). In particular, the amendments provide for a practical expedient when accounting for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, to require the effective interest rate to be adjusted, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Also, the amendments introduce reliefs from discontinuing hedge relationships including a temporary relief from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component. Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 4 are designed to allow insurers who are still applying IAS 39 to obtain the same reliefs as those provided by the amendments made to IFRS 9. There are also amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with earlier application permitted. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Management has not assessed the impact of these amendments yet.

5 Financial risk management objectives and policies

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities provide exposure to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the finance management of the Group both under policies approved and separate decisions made by the Board of Directors. It identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

5.1.1 Market risk

Geopolitical risk

Significant part of the Group revenues are generated from sales to Russia and Ukraine (99% of Sales to CIS region are covered by Russian and Ukrainian subsidiaries).

Political situation in Ukraine has remained stable throughout the year, which allowed for more stable economy. Despite the significant influence of Covid-19 lock down in first and second quarter of 2020, Ukrainian economy, with the help of internal resources, has managed to recover quite well during the last two quarters recovering from 11.4% year-of-year GDP drop as of Q2 to drop of only 3.5% as of 31.12.2020.

UAH/USD rate stayed in the range of 24-28 with mean of 27.

In 2020 economy of Russia was still under pressure due to unstable and low oil prices and its relationship with USA, especially in the light of new president election. All these factors triggered volatility of Russian rouble throughout the year. Rouble volatilized in the range of 74-80 with the mean of 74. Besides above mentioned, economy was disturbed by limitations introduced as a response to Covid-19. As a result, Russia's GDP shrank 3.1 % in 2020, in comparison to 2019, but managed to stay above the central bank projection of a decline of 3.9%.

As of March 2021 RUB has gained its power and reached value of 74 rouble to dollar.

Considering all above mentioned, Group has implemented risk mitigation actions. To mitigate foreign currency translation risks the Group is purchasing the financial derivatives. Management is closely monitoring economic situation and developments in East European region.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the Russian rouble, Ukrainian hryvna and Euro currencies changes towards the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. The purchase of goods from vendors is predominantly done in US dollars. The sales from the Parent Company to subsidiaries are done in US dollars. The sales to customers are carried out by the subsidiaries in the respective local currencies, except for ELKO Trading Switzerland AG and Elko Trading Malta Limited, whose sales are done mostly in US dollars. Although the subsidiaries carry out the sales in the local currencies, the prices in the market tend to follow the purchasing currency i.e. US dollars, ELKO Trading Switzerland and Elko Trading Malta Limited sales in US dollars and its significant weight in the Group's sales result in the fact, that trade payables and receivables have very similar structure in terms of currency composition (Notes 18 and 23).

The Group has investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk in the amount of USD 95,450 thousand or EUR 77,785 thousand (2019: USD 64,997 thousand or EUR 57,858 thousand).

To mitigate foreign currency translation risks the Group is purchasing financial derivatives. The financial derivatives are mainly bought to mitigate risks from USD/RUB, USD/EUR and USD/UAH currency pair fluctuations.

5.1.1 Market risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change of the US dollar exchange rate to other currencies used by the Group, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets, liabilities and translation of equities in subsidiaries). Considering that Group has hedged its foreign currency exchange risks, actual forecasted risk exposure is close to 0.

Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to EUR	Effect on profit USD ('000)	Effect on equity USD ('000)
2020		
+10%	(3,817)	(180)
-10%	3,817	180
2019		
+10%	(2,150)	385
-10%	2,150	(385)
Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to EUR	Effect on profit EUR ('000)	Effect on equity EUR ('000)
2020		
+10%	(3,343)	(147)
-10%	3,343	147
2019		
+10%	(1,920)	343
-10%	1,920	(343)
Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to UAH	Effect on profit USD ('000)	Effect on equity USD ('000)
2020		
+10%	(2,951)	(2,951)
-10%	2,951	2,951
2019		
+10%	(2,532)	(2,532)
-10%	2,532	2,532
Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to UAH	Effect on profit EUR ('000)	Effect on equity EUR ('000)
2020		
+10%	(2,636)	(2,636)
-10%	2,636	2,636
2019		
+10%	(2,262)	(2,262)
-10%	2,262	2,262
Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to RUB	Effect on profit USD ('000)	Effect on equity USD ('000)

5.1.1 Market risk (continued)

+15%	(6,007)	(6,007)
-15%	6,007	6,007
2019		
+15%	(11,199)	(11,199)
-15%	11,199	11,199
Increase / decrease in US dollar rate to RUB	Effect on profit EUR ('000)	Effect on equity EUR ('000)
2020		
+15%	(5,366)	(5,366)
-15%	5,366	5,366
2019		
+15%	(10,004)	(10,004)
-15%	10,004	10,004

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's current borrowings to finance a part of its working capital needs, which exposes the Group's income and operating cash flows towards the changes in market interest rates. Borrowings are taken in a form of credit lines. During 2020, the Group's borrowings at variable rates were predominantly denominated in US dollars, Russian roubles and Euro (Note 22).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (USD'000)
2020	+10	(191)
	-10	191
2019	+10	(115)
	-10	115
	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (EUR'000)
2020	+10	(156)
	-10	156
2019	+10	(102)
	-10	102

5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis by implementing centralised procedures and control. Credit risk arises from the credit exposure to outstanding trade receivables and other receivables (Note 18). The Group minimizes these risks through credit risk insurance and conservative credit policy. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with the credit policy. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

5.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure as at 31 December 2020 is USD 322,213 thousand or EUR 262,581 thousand (2019: USD 269,679 or EUR 240,056 thousand).

There is no single end-customer or group of end-customers that exceed 10% of total Group sales.

As at 31 December, 2020 the Group's credit risk exposure to its cooperation partners in CIS region was 41 % of total trade receivables (2019 22%).

Top 10 end-customers constitute approximately 19.7% of total sales (2019: 23%).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than 180 days and are not subject to enforcement activity. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The credit insurance is considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

31 December 2020

Contract assets USD000	Current	<30 days	Days past due					Trade receivables	
			30–60 days	61–90 days	91- 120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	>181 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	2.3%	3.8%	0.1%	52.5%	16.9%	0.7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	198,416	33,369	4,517	6,367	1,984	2,357	114	5,462	252,585
Expected credit loss	346	118	64	145	75	2	60	925	1,735*

31 December 2020

Contract assets EUR000	Current	<30 days	Days past due					Trade receivables	
			30–60 days	61–90 days	91- 120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	>181 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	2.3%	3.8%	0.1%	52.5%	16.9%	0.7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	161,695	27,193	3,681	5,188	1,617	1,921	93	4,451	205,839
Expected credit loss	282	96	52	118	61	2	49	754	1,414

5.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

*In addition individual provision for debtor with residual balance of USD 119 thousand (EUR 97 thousand) was made for the whole residual debt amount. Respectively, total provisions as of 31.12.2020 are amounted to USD 1,854 million (EUR 1,511 million).

31 December 2019

Contract assets USD'000	Current	Trade receivables							Total
		<30 days	Days past due 30–60 days	61–90 days	91- 120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	>181 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%	13.3%	14.6%	1.6%	19.5%	17.5%	0.7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	166,549	53,574	2,025	893	1,561	1,939	412	4,280	231,233
Expected credit loss	185	164	45	119	228	32	80	747	1,600*

31 December 2019

Contract assets EUR'000	Current	Trade receivables							Total
		<30 days	Days past due 30–60 days	61–90 days	91- 120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	>181 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%	13.3%	14.6%	1.6%	19.5%	17.5%	0.7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	148,255	47,689	1,802	795	1,389	1,726	367	3,810	205,833
Expected credit loss	164	146	40	106	203	28	72	665	1,424

*In addition individual provision for debtor with residual balance of USD 321 thousand (EUR 286 thousand) was made for the whole residual debt amount. Respectively, total provisions as of 31.12.2019 are amounted to USD 1,921 million (EUR 1,710 million).

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 based on contractual undiscounted payments in USD'000:

Year ended 31/12/2020	On demand USD'000	< 3 months USD'000	3 to 12 months USD'000	1 to 15 years USD'000	Total USD'000
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	46,969	46,969
Current borrowings	-	-	153,938	-	153,938
Trade and other payables	-	267,353	-	-	267,353
Derivative financial instruments	-	103	-	-	103
Total financial liabilities	-	267,456	153,938	46,969	468,363

5.1.3. Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2019 based on contractual undiscounted payments in USD'000:

Year ended 31/12/2019	On demand USD'000	< 3 months USD'000	3 to 12 months USD'000	1 to 15 years USD'000	Total USD'000
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	42,173	42,173
Current borrowings	-	-	139,107	-	139,107
Trade and other payables	-	232,744	-	-	232,744
Derivative financial instruments	-	7	-	-	7
Total financial liabilities	-	232,751	139,107	42,173	414,031

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 based on contractual undiscounted payments in EUR'000:

Year ended 31/12/2020	On demand EUR'000	< 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1 to 15 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	38,277	38,277
Current borrowings	-	-	125,448	-	125,448
Trade and other payables	-	217,874	-	-	217,874
Derivative financial instruments	-	84	-	-	84
Total financial liabilities	-	217,958	125,448	38,277	381,683

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2019 based on contractual undiscounted payments in EUR'000:

Year ended 31/12/2019	On demand EUR'000	< 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1 to 15 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	37,541	37,541
Current borrowings	-	-	123,827	-	123,827
Trade and other payables	-	207,178	-	-	207,178
Derivative financial instruments	-	6	-	-	6
Total financial liabilities	-	207,184	123,827	37,541	368,552

5.1.4 Legislative risk

The Group has used, and continues to use, a variety of third-party entities in which it does not hold any direct or indirect equity interest to facilitate the import of products into Russia and Ukraine. In the Eastern European countries the tax legislation and rulings are still subject to frequent change, and consequently are not as stable as the tax practices in most of the Western world countries. In the event that Russian and/or Ukrainian tax authorities choose to take a more aggressive position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation, the Group might be held liable in case of a failure of a third party to comply with the interpretations of the authorities in Russia and/or Ukraine. Any estimate of a likelihood of any liability arising as a result of the Russian or Ukrainian tax enforcement, its effect on the financial position of the Group or the maximum amount cannot be reasonably assessed. Historically no such claims have arisen.

5.2. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years presented.

According to legal requirements the board has to ask for shareholder meeting to deal with the capital issue if the equity of the parent company falls below 50% of share capital.

	31.12.2020. USD '000	31.12.2019. USD '000	31.12.2020. EUR '000	31.12.2019. EUR '000
Parent company financials				
Share capital	11,251	11,114	9,901	9,785
Total equity	36,487	26,872	29,734	23,920
Total equity/ Share capital	324%	242%	300%	244%

According to loan agreements Group is in compliance with all covenants.

The Group monitors capital using the following ratio:

	31.12.2020. USD '000	31.12.2019. USD '000	31.12.2020. EUR '000	31.12.2019. EUR '000
Consolidated financials				
Net Debt*	155,369	151,952	126,615	135,261
Total equity	119,092	85,950	97,051	76,508
Net Liabilities/ Equity	1.30	0.96	1.30	1.77

* Net debt is equal to all borrowings less cash and deposits.

6 Sale of goods and services

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Components	571,456	485,767	500,676	433,916
Personal Computing	300,536	291,837	263,312	260,686
Mobile Communications	581,472	532,837	509,453	475,962
Home & Office Electronics, Peripherals	195,103	129,914	170,938	116,047
Software	60,072	50,836	52,631	45,410
Solutions & Value Added Services	118,976	101,672	104,240	90,819
TV Sets	140,357	126,148	122,973	112,683
Small Domestic Appliances & Other	90,898	15,063	79,639	13,455
Major Domestic Appliances	110,993	126,149	97,246	112,684
Built-In Appliances	15,428	22,594	13,517	20,182
	2,185,291	1,882,817	1,914,625	1,681,844

As at 31.12.2020 there are no remaining performance obligations in existing contracts.

7 Cost of sales, Selling and distribution costs and Administrative expenses

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Trade inventory sold	2,055,358	1,783,148	1,800,787	1,592,814
Employee benefit expense (Note 10)	28,289	26,011	24,786	23,234
Rent and office maintenance expenses (Note 15.2)	2,360	2,553	2,067	2,281
Warehousing expenses	3,779	4,440	3,311	3,965
Transportation expenses	7,536	5,605	6,603	5,007
Advertising costs	514	1,120	451	1,000
Professional fees	3,121	3,112	2,734	2,780
Depreciation and amortisation charges (Notes 14, 15.1)	8,234	7,942	7,214	7,095
Other expenses	11,563	12,147	10,131	10,850
	2,120,754	1,846,078	1,858,084	1,649,026

8 Other income/expenses

8.1 Other operating income

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Income from services provided*	2,879	1,841	2,522	1,644
Gain from written-off liabilities	99	6,933	87	6,193
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	46	92	41	82
Net gain from foreign exchange fluctuations	-	3,259	-	2,912
Other income**	10,037	33	8,794	29
	13,061	12,158	11,444	10,860

* In 2020 has concluded sub-lease agreement for its premises and included income USD 398 thousand (EUR 349 thousand) to Income from service provided above. For more details of sub-lease see Note 15.2.

** In 2020 reversed TD Absolut LLC net asset correction- accruals for tax risks reduced due to tax audit finalization.

8.2 Other operating expenses

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Allowance for ECL (Note 18)	(360)	2,193	(316)	1,959
Provisions for old stock (Note 17)	(11,246)	(11,077)	(9,853)	(9,895)
Net loss from foreign exchange fluctuations*	(1,459)	-	(1,278)	-
Net loss on financial instruments	-	(679)	-	(607)
Other expenses	(1,513)	(106)	(1,325)	(94)
	(14,578)	(9,669)	(12,772)	(8,637)

*In 2020 both results from foreign exchange and derivative instruments were netted out in position Net loss from foreign exchange fluctuations.

9 Finance income and costs

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Interest expense:				
– Bank and bond borrowings	(15,273)	(12,211)	(13,381)	(10,907)
– Other interests *	(750)	(172)	(657)	(154)
Finance costs	(16,023)	(12,383)	(14,038)	(11,061)
Finance income:				
– Interest income on short-term bank deposits	114	140	100	125
– Penalties and other interest income	369	517	323	462
Finance income	483	657	423	587
Net finance costs	(15,540)	(11,727)	(13,615)	(10,475)

*In 2020 increased other penalties payable to business partners.

10 Employee benefit expense

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Wages and salaries	20,557	19,168	18,012	17,121
Social security costs	5,933	5,399	5,198	4,823
Other employment benefits	1,799	1,444	1,576	1,290
	28,289	26,011	24,786	23,234

Employees involved in the sales functions are subject to a partial variable remuneration based on the sales performance.

All personnel expenses have been charged in statement of comprehensive income and are shown in administrative expenses.

11 Income tax

Current corporate income tax

	Latvia	Lithuania/ Poland	Estonia/Russia/K azakhstan	Ukraine	Slovakia	Slovenia/Czech Republic	Cyprus	Sweden	Romania	Switzerland	Malta
2020	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Profit/ (loss) before income tax	10,755	84	18,735	33	11,278	2,555	(1,876)	3,629	93	1,352	10,689
Income tax rate	25%	15%	20%	18%	21%	19.00%	13%	21%	16%	14%	35%
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in respective countries	2,689	10	3,748	6	2,368	484	(234)	777	-	189	3,741
Income tax effect from profit taxable with 0% rate	(2,688)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax loss	(1)	(6)	-	-	(30)	-	-	1	-	(181)	-
Permanent differences:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operating expense	18	-	685	-	201	28	-	941	-	-	-
Other	-	(1)	368	-	(153)	(14)	235	(198)	-	(7)	-
Income tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual income tax for the reporting year:	18	3	4,795	6	2,387	498	1	1,521	-	1	3,741
Effective income tax rate	25%	15%	0%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18	- 3	4,795	6	2,387	- 498	- 1	- 1,521	-	- 1	- 3,741
2019	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Profit/ (loss) before income tax	1,533	54	9,266	3,940	7,916	937	9,699	1,126	(231)	1,453	1,869
Income tax rate	25%	15%	20%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in respective countries	357	8	1,911	709	1,733	178	1,212	241	-	203	654
Income tax effect from profit taxable with 0% rate	(357)	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax loss	-	(6)	(2)	(937)	-	-	-	-	-	(129)	-
Permanent differences:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operating expense	18	3	333	-	224	28	-	(62)	-	-	-
Other	-	-	2,035	331	(52)	(6)	(1,190)	295	-	(18)	-
Income tax withheld on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual income tax for the reporting year:	18	5	4,272	103	1,906	199	22	474	-	56	654
Reversal of deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate income tax charged to the statement of profit or loss:	(18)	(5)	(4,272)	(103)	(1,906)	(199)	(22)	(474)	-	(56)	(654)
Effective income tax rate	25%	15%	0%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%

11 Income tax (continued)

	Latvia	Lithuania/ Poland	Estonia/Russia/Kazak hstan	Ukraine	Slovakia	Slovenia/Czech Republic	Cyprus	Sweden	Romania	Switzerland	Malta
2020	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Profit/ (loss) before income tax	9,423	74	16,415	29	9,881	2,239	(1,644)	3,180	82	1,184	9,366
Income tax rate	25%	15%	20%	18%	21%	19.00%	13%	21%	16%	14%	35%
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in respective countries	2,356	9	3,284	5	2,075	424	(205)	680	-	166	3,278
Income tax effect from profit taxable with 0% rate	(2,355)	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax loss	(1)	(5)	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	(159)	-
Permanent differences:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operating expense	16	-	600	-	176	25	-	825	-	-	-
Other	-	(1)	322	-	(134)	(12)	205	(173)	-	(6)	-
Income tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual income tax for the reporting year:	16	2	4,200	5	2,091	437	1	1,333	-	1	3,278
Effective income tax rate	25%	15%	0%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%
*applicable to distributed / undistributed prof its	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16	2	4,200	5	2,091	437	1	1,333	-	1	3,278
2019	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Profit/ (loss) before income tax	1,370	48	8,277	3,520	7,071	837	8,664	1,005	(206)	1,298	1,669
Income tax rate	25%	15%	20%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in respective countries	319	7	1,707	634	1,548	159	1,083	215	-	182	584
Income tax effect from profit taxable with 0% rate	(319)	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax loss	-	(5)	(2)	(837)	-	-	-	-	-	(115)	-
Permanent differences:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operating expense	16	3	297	-	200	25	-	(55)	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1,817	295	(46)	(6)	(1,063)	264	-	(16)	-
Income tax withheld on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual income tax for the reporting year:	16	4	3,815	92	1,703	178	20	424	-	50	584
Reversal of deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate income tax charged to the statement of profit or loss:	16	4	3,815	92	1,703	178	20	424	-	50	584
Effective income tax rate	25%	15%	0%	18%	21%	19%	13%	22%	16%	9%	35%

12 Earnings per share

The Group has no dilutive potential shares therefore diluted earnings per share are equal to basic earnings per share.

In 2020 share capital was increased and the share capital shall consist of: 9,785 thousands dematerialized ordinary registered shares with voting rights, rights to liquidation quota and rights to receive dividends, and 116 thousands dematerialized employee registered shares without voting rights and without rights receive liquidation quota, but with rights to receive dividends.

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary and employee shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	29,119	16,500	25,512	14,739
Weighted average number of ordinary and employee shares in issue (thousand)	9,901	9,785	9,901	9,785
Basic earnings per share (EUR/USD per share)	2.94	1.69	2.58	1.51

13 Dividends per share

During the year the Company has paid out dividends on prior year retained earnings in amount of USD 4,000 thousand or EUR 3,352 thousand (USD 0.41 or EUR 0.34 per share) (prior year 2019 USD 40,551 thousand or EUR 36,410 thousand).

Dividends amount paid in cash during the year 2020 was USD 6 thousand (EUR 5 thousand). Dividends amount of USD 4,000 thousand (EUR 3,352 thousand) was offsetted through loan from shareholders (see note 22).

14 Intangible assets

	Software		Goodwill		Total	
At 31 December 2018	USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000
Cost	2,317	1,973	1,768	1,544	4,085	3,517
Accumulated amortisation	(1,349)	(1,127)	-	-	(1,349)	(1,127)
Net book amount at 31 December 2018	968	846	1,768	1,544	2,736	2,390
2019						
Opening net book amount	968	846	1,768	1,544	2,736	2,390
Exchange differences	64	72	(165)	(117)	(101)	(45)
Additions	357	317	-	-	357	317
Disposals/reclasification	(31)	(27)	-	-	(31)	(27)
Changes in consolidated Group (cost)	(22)	(20)	-	-	(22)	(20)
Changes in consolidated Group (accumulated amortisation)	(14)	(12)	-	-	(14)	(12)
Amortisation charge	(228)	(203)	-	-	(228)	(203)
Closing net book amount at 31 December 2019	1,094	973	1,603	1,427	2,697	2,400
At 31 December 2019						
Cost	2,685	2,315	1,603	1,427	4,288	3,742
Accumulated amortisation	(1,591)	(1,342)	-	-	(1,591)	(1,342)
At 31 December 2019	1,094	973	1,603	1,427	2,697	2,400
2020						
Opening net book amount	1,094	973	1,603	1,427	2,697	2,400
Exchange differences	(422)	(425)	220	59	(202)	(366)
Additions	927	755	-	-	927	755
Disposals/reclasification	17	14	-	-	17	14
Changes in consolidated Group (cost)	385	314	-	-	385	314
Changes in consolidated Group (accumulated amortisation)	107	87	-	-	107	87
Amortisation charge	(352)	(287)	-	-	(352)	(287)
Closing net book amount at 31 December 2020	1,756	1,431	1,823	1,486	3,579	2,917
At 31 December 2020						
Cost	3,592	2,973	1,823	1,486	5,415	4,459
Accumulated amortisation	(1,836)	(1,542)	-	-	(1,836)	(1,542)
Net book amount at 31 December 2020	1,756	1,431	1,823	1,486	3,579	2,917

Amortisation expenses of intangible assets in the amount of USD 352 thousand or EUR 287 thousand (2019: USD 228 thousand or EUR 203 thousand) have been charged in statement of profit or loss and are shown in administrative expenses. The cost of fully amortised intangible assets at 31 December 2020 was USD 630 thousand or EUR 513 thousand (2019: USD 1,113 thousand or EUR 991 thousand).

All intangible assets have been pledged to secure bank credit lines (Note 22).

15 Property, plant and equipment and leases

15.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Property		Leashold improve-ments		Communication and computer engineering		Other fixed assets		Total	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
At 31 December 2018										
Cost	4615	3877	297	252	3865	3274	6916	5847	15693	13250
Accumulated depreciation	(4,615)	(3,877)	(184)	(153)	(2,716)	(2,271)	(3,662)	(3,005)	(11,177)	(9,306)
Net book amount at 31 December 2018	-	-	113	99	1148.9	1003	3254	2842	4515.9	3944
2019										
Opening net book amount	-	-	113	99	1,149	1,003	3,254	2,842	4,516	3,944
Exchange differences			-	1	103	111	43	93	146	205
Additions			140	125	850	757	1,765	1,571	2,755	2,453
Disposals at cost/reclasifications			(1)	(1)	(404)	(360)	94	84	(311)	(277)
Changes in consolidated Group (cost)	-	-	(1)	(1)	26	23	(346)	(308)	(321)	(286)
Changes in consolidated Group (accumulated depreciation)	-	-	(8)	(7)	14	13	256	228	262	234
Depreciation charge	-	-	(36)	(32)	(485)	(432)	(1,119)	(996)	(1,640)	(1,460)
Closing net book amount at 31 December 2019	-	-	207	184	1,253	1,115	3,947	3,514	5,407	4,813
At 31 December 2019										
Cost	4,615	3,877	435	375	4,337	3,694	8,429	7,194	17,816	15,140
Accumulated depreciation	(4,615)	(3,877)	(228)	(191)	(3,084)	(2,579)	(4,482)	(3,680)	(12,409)	(10,327)
Net book amount at 31 December 2019	-	-	207	184	1,253	1,115	3,947	3,514	5,407	4,813
2020										
Opening net book amount	-	-	207	184	1,253	1,115	3,947	3,514	5,407	4,813
Exchange differences			1	(15)	(182)	(242)	(210)	(468)	(391)	(725)
Additions			54	44	1262	1,028	1,804	1,470	3,120	2,542
Disposals at cost/reclasifications			17	14	(815)	(664)	(35)	(29)	(833)	(679)
Changes in consolidated Group (cost)	-	-	18	15	145	118	282	230	445	363
Changes in consolidated Group (accumulated depreciation)	-	-	(15)	(12)	(104)	(85)	140	114	21	17
Depreciation charge	-	-	(74)	(60)	(523)	(426)	(1,039)	(847)	(1,636)	(1,333)
Closing net book amount 31 December 2020	-	-	208	170	1,036	844	4,889	3,984	6,133	4,998
At 31 December 2020										
Cost	4,615	3,877	524	448	4,929	4,176	10,480	8,865	20,548	17,366
Accumulated depreciation	(4,615)	(3,877)	(316)	(278)	(3,893)	(3,332)	(5,591)	(4,881)	(14,415)	(12,368)
Net book amount at 31 December 2020	-	-	208	170	1,036	844	4,889	3,984	6,133	4,998

15.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation expenses of tangible assets in the amount of USD 1,636 thousand or EUR 1,333 thousand (2019: USD 1,640 thousand or EUR 1,460 thousand) have been charged in statement of profit or loss and are shown in administrative expenses.

The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2020 was USD 4,124 thousand or EUR 3,360 thousand (2019: USD 3,402 thousand or EUR 3,029 thousand).

All tangible assets have been pledged to secure bank credit lines (Note 22).

15.2 Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various premises – office space, warehouse and stores with wide range of lease terms between 2-14 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets, except office space of Group's Parent company, where sub-lease is allowed and executed.

There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

The Group also has certain leases of premises with lease terms of 12 months or less and with low value. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Premises USD '000	Total USD '000	Premises EUR '000	Total EUR '000
As at 1 January 2019	30,770	30,770	27,390	27,390
Additions	2,318	2,318	2,064	2,064
Depreciation expense	(6,084)	(6,084)	(5,435)	(5,435)
Exchange difference	(22)	(22)	-	-
As at 31 December 2019	26,982	26,982	24,019	24,019
As at 1 January 2020	26,982	26,982	24,019	24,019
Additions	9,783	9,783	7,826	7,826
Depreciation expense	(6,245)	(6,245)	(5,415)	(5,415)
Exchange difference	1,912	1,912	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	32,432	32,432	26,430	26,430
	Premises USD '000	Total USD '000	Premises EUR '000	Total EUR '000
As at 1 January 2019	30,770	30,770	27,390	27,390
Additions	2,318	2,318	2,064	2,064
Depreciation expense	(6,084)	(6,084)	(5,435)	(5,435)
Exchange difference	(22)	(22)	-	-
As at 31 December 2019	26,982	26,982	24,019	24,019

15.2 Leases (continued)

As at 1 January 2020	26,982	26,982	24,019	24,019
Additions	9,783	9,783	7,826	7,826
Depreciation expense	(6,245)	(6,245)	(5,415)	(5,415)
Exchange difference	1,912	1,912	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	32,432	32,432	26,430	26,430

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	2019	2019
	USD '000	EUR '000
As at 1 January 2019	30,770	27,390
Additions	2,318	2,063
Accretion of interest	1,428	1,276
Payments	(7,022)	(6,250)
Exchange difference	5	(1)
As at 31 December 2019*	27,499	24,478

	2020	2020
	USD '000	EUR '000
As at 1 January 2020	27,499	24,478
Additions	9,783	7,974
Accretion of interest	1,472	1,274
Payments	(7,920)	(6,455)
Exchange difference	2,581	(40)
As at 31 December 2020*	33,415	27,231

* The following incremental borrowing rates are used in lease liability calculation:

ELKO Grupa AS – 2.5%

Gandalf Distribution – 2%

ELKOTech Romania SRL – 4.5%

ELKO Rus LTD, TD Absolut LLC – 10%

ELKO Ukraine LLC – 13%

WESTech spol. s r.o., WESTech CZ s r.o., Arašid spol. s r.o. – 2.34%

ELKOTEX d.o.o. – 1%

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	USD '000	EUR '000
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	21,111	18,792
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	6,388	5,686
As at 31 December 2019	27,499	24,478
	USD '000	EUR '000
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	26,952	21,964
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	6,464	5,267
As at 31 December 2020	33,416	27,231

15.2 Leases (continued)

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020 USD '000	2020 EUR '000	2019 USD '000	2019 EUR '000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	6,245	5,415	6,084	5,435
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,472	1,274	1,428	1,276
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (included in cost of sales)	303	337	430	384
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	8,020	7,026	7,942	7,095

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 3).

Rent agreement with Lessor's option to terminate agreement within 1 year time with no substantial penalties are considered by the Group as short term agreements. The Group does not have any agreements, where it plans not to execute extension option and execute termination option of rent agreement.

Group as a lessor

The Group has concluded several sub-lease (operating leases) agreements for its premises. Sub-lease agreements are with a different terms from 1 to 14 years. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year is USD 348 thousand (EUR 305 thousand) (2019: USD 352 thousand (EUR 315 thousand)).

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2020 USD '000	2020 EUR '000	2019 USD '000	2019 EUR '000
Within one year	275	224	300	267
After one year but not more than five years	888	723	1,094	974
More than five years	988	805	1,035	922
	2,151	1,752	2,429	2,163

16 Non current loans

	31.12.2020 USD '000	31.12.2019 USD '000	31.12.2020 EUR '000	31.12.2019 EUR '000
Swiss CZ	282	138	230	123
ELBATEX D.O.O.	160	-	130	-
	442	138	360	123

17 Inventories

	31.12.2020. USD '000	31.12.2019. USD '000	31.12.2020. EUR '000	31.12.2019. EUR '000
Trade inventory	160,642	140,917	130,912	125,437
Trade inventory in transit	36,863	36,893	30,041	32,840
Prepayments for trade inventory	7,277	2,163	5,930	1,926
Less - Provisions for inventory on*:	(16,960)	(11,077)	(13,821)	(9,860)
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	187,822	168,896	153,062	150,343

*Due to slow down on CIS market at year end and several canceled projects Group had increased amount of slow moving items as at 31 December 2020, and considering events after the reporting period described in Note 29, management has made a decision to make provisions for these items.

Estimates of net realisable value of inventory are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. As such estimates are continuously evaluated; it is common that in the normal course of business, circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist resulting in reversals of write-downs.

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to USD 2,401,929 thousand or EUR 2,104,432 thousand (2019: USD 2,050,881 thousand or EUR 1,831,969 thousand). All inventories except for trade inventory on which the legal title of goods have not been passed from vendors to the Group USD 36,863 thousand (2019: 36,893 thousand) or EUR 30,041 thousand (2019: EUR 32,840 thousand) and trade inventory in transit have been pledged to secure bank credit lines (Note 22).

Of the total inventories consignment inventories as at 31 December 2020 were USD 16,538 thousand or EUR 13,748 thousand (2019: USD 23,061 thousand or EUR 20,528 thousand). During 2020, USD 3 061 thousand or EUR 2 682 thousand (2019: USD 77 thousand or EUR 70 thousand) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

18 Trade and other receivables and prepayments

	31.12.2020. USD '000	31.12.2019. USD '000	31.12.2020. EUR '000	31.12.2019. EUR '000
Trade receivables	252,585	231,233	205,840	205,833
Less: allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(1,854)	(1,921)	(1,511)	(1,710)
Trade receivables – net	250,731	229,312	204,329	204,123
Advances to suppliers	7,623	4,408	6,212	3,924
VAT receivable	26,954	18,178	21,964	16,182
Other debtors*	812	1,907	662	1,697
Custom prepayments	655	2,325	533	2,069
Debt on factoring	34,795	12,256	28,355	10,910
Other tax receivable in foreign countries	180	141	148	125
	321,750	268,527	262,203	239,030

*Other Debtors consist of prepayments to business partners and deposits.
All trade receivables have been pledged to secure bank credit lines (Note 22).
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7-90 days' terms.

18 Trade and other receivables and prepayments (continued)

Movements in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
At 1 January	1,921	3,821	1,710	3,337
Provision for expected credit loss	360	575	294	513
Used allowances	(427)	(2,475)	(493)	(2,140)
At 31 December	1,854	1,921	1,511	1,710

The creation and release of allowance for impaired receivables have been included in other operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

19 Cash deposits, cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Cash at banks and on hand	41,101	27,328	33,494	24,328
Deposits less than 3 months	2,633	-	2,146	-
Deposits more than 3 months	1,804	2,000	1,470	1,779
	45,538	29,328	37,110	26,107

All cash and cash deposits have been pledged to secure bank credit lines (Note 22) but the Group has unlimited access to these funds.

20 Issued capital and reserves**20.1 Share capital**

The total authorised and issued number of ordinary shares is 9,785 thousand shares (2019: 9,785 thousand shares) with a value of USD 1.1358 per share (2019: USD 1.1358 per share) and with value of EUR 1.00 per share (2019: EUR 1.00 per share) and 115.99 thousand (2019: 0 shares) personal non voting shares with value of USD 1.1358 per share and with value of EUR 1.00 per share (2019: EUR 0.00 per share). All issued shares are fully paid. There were no share options outstanding for any of the years presented. All issued shares were purchased by cash contribution.

20.2 Share Premium

During 2005 share capital was increased, attracting new shareholders. As a result of share capital increase and attraction of new shareholders, share premium reserve in the amount of USD 5,996 or EUR 4,974 thousand was created.

20.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The main portion of translation reserve appeared due to the fact, that retained earnings are measured on transaction date exchange rate instead of closing rate.

21 Goodwill

Gandalf Distribution AB

On 29.08.2019 Company has executed its call option to purchase residual 15% of the shares of its subsidiary Gandalf Distribution AB for SEK 6 238 578 (USD 670 873 or EUR 597 176). This transaction does not have any effect on Goodwill, as at the initial acquisition 100% of shareholding was recognized and whole amount of consideration was taken into account for Goodwill recognition. The Group acquired Gandalf Distribution AB because it significantly enlarges the range of products and Elko Group presence on the Nordic market.

Group has elected to measure non-controlling interest at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The financial statements include the results of acquired companies from acquisition date till the end of reporting period.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The identifiable assets and liabilities of Gandalf Distribution AB as at the date of acquisition were:

	USD	EUR
ASSETS	19,607	17,181
NON CURRENT ASSETS	73	64
Intangible assets	6	5
Property plant and equipment	67	58
CURRENT ASSETS	19,535	17,118
Inventories	6,075	5,323
Trade debtors	12,047	10,556
Other debtors	976	855
Corporate income tax	277	243
Cash and cash equivalents	160	141
LIABILITIES	16,491	14,450
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	376	330
Other financing	7,359	6,447
Trade accounts payable	5,883	5,155
Other current liabilities	2,740	2,401
Corporate income tax	133	117
Total identifiable net asstes	3,116	2,731
Goodwill arising on acquisition	1,759	1,541
Purchase consideration transferred	4,027	3,529

The goodwill of USD 1,759 thousand (EUR 1,536 thousand) comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and a customer list, which is not separately recognized. Goodwill is allocated entirely to Gandalf Distribution AB business.

Due to the contractual terms imposed on acquisition, the customer list is not separable. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset under IAS 38. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

21 Goodwill (continued)

TD Absolut LLC

In June 2018 ELKO Group AS acquired 100% of shareholding in TD Absolut LLC. in order to diversify its product portfolio in Russia and introduce household appliance to Russian market. Assets and liabilities of the Company were measured at fair value. Purchase consideration transferred in amount of USD 1 957 377 (EUR 1 709 500) is very close to the Fair value of net assets; therefore, Goodwill had been considered to be insignificant and was not recognized in financial statements.

However, as at 31 December 2019 some account receivables, which had been considered as unrecoverable and for which provisions had been made, were recovered. As a result, initially calculated goodwill was reviewed and negative goodwill of USD 1 311 thousand (EUR 1 120 thousand) was recognized in Retained Earnings.

	Fair Value at acquisition, USD	Fair Value at acquisition, EUR	Restated Fair Value at acquisition, USD	Restated Fair Value at acquisition, EUR
Non current assets	499,518	426,664	499,518	426,664
Inventory	19,800,694	16,912,767	19,800,694	16,912,767
Trade receivables	30,395,393	25,962,231	31,707,562	27,082,697
TAX receivables	29,508	25,204	29,508	25,204
Other receivables	27,026	23,084	27,026	23,084
Cash	1,003,513	857,151	1,003,513	857,151
Long term loans	1,541,157	1,316,380	1,541,157	1,316,380
Short term loans	10,883,830	9,296,425	10,883,830	9,296,425
Trade payables	24,008,455	20,506,827	24,008,455	20,506,827
Tax payables	13,338,238	11,392,859	13,338,238	11,392,859
Other liabilities	229,697	196,195	229,697	196,195
Net assets	1,754,275	1,498,415	3,066,103	2,618,881

As of 31 December 2020 accruals for possible payables were revalued and USD 11,004 thousand (EUR 9,641 thousand) were derecognized and recorded in current profit or loss statement as income, as 1 year goodwill revaluation period has already passed.

ARAŠID spol. s r.o.

On 14 December 2019 WESTech s.r.o. has acquired the residual 35% of ARAŠID spol. s r.o. for consideration of EUR 571 000 (USD 632 725).

22 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Current	Interest rate %	Maturity	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	
			USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	
Bank loans and credit lines							
Swedbank Lizings (factoring)	EURIBOR3M/LIBOR3M+2.45%	10.03.2021	7,393	-	6,025	-	
Credit line from Luminor Bank	Overnight LIBOR USD/EONIA EUR +3.0%	31.07.2021	-	4,904	-	4,365	
Credit line from Luminor Bank	Overnight LIBOR USD/EONIA EUR +3.0%	31.07.2021	1,647	-	1,342	-	
Credit line from OP Corporate Bank plc	USD LIBOR3M +3.55%	31.07.2021	-	18,586	-	16,544	
Credit line from Transilvania Bank (Romania)	RON ROBOR6M +2.1%	24.05.2020	6,513	5,839	5,308	5,198	
Credit line from Transilvania Bank (Romania)	RON ROBOR6M +2.1%	25.05.2020	1,785	1,174	1,455	1,045	
SKB Bank d.d. (Slovenia)	EURIBOR6M +0.95%	07.10.2021	-	455	-	405	
Credit line Sberbank (Russia)	6.70%	2021/2022	58,282	43,358	47,493	38,595	
Trade finance facility (Russia)	9.00%	2021/2022	1,334	-	1,087	-	
VTB (Russia)	6.10%	09.12.2022	-	10,920	-	9,720	
Trade finance facility JSC OTP Bank (Ukraine)	15.50%	31.05.2022	4,670	4,320	3,806	3,845	
Credit line CREDIT AGRICOLE Bank (Ukraine)	8.50%	30.04.2021	5,934	5,931	4,836	5,280	
Credit line from Danske Bank (Sweden)	2.2-2.5%	31.12.2021	7,057	2,626	5,751	2,338	
Trade finance facility Danske Bank (Sweden)	2.15-2.89%	31.12.2021	15,814	10,144	12,887	9,030	
Trade Finance program Deutsche Bank	LIBOR3M +3.75%	17.09.2021	19,935	11,095	16,246	9,876	
Trade Finance OP Corporate Bank plc. (Latvia)	3.60%	21.01.2021	2,688	-	2,191	-	
ELBATEX	1.90%	02.02.2020	-	67	-	60	
Československá obchodní banka, a.s. (Slovakia)	EURIBOR3M +1.1-1.2%	2021/2024	776	292	633	261	
Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (Slovakia)	EURIBOR3M +1.1%	30.09.2023	48	51	39	45	
Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. - overdraft (Slovakia)	EURIBOR3M +2.34%	30.06.2020	-	334	-	297	
IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. (Slovakia)	5.00%	07.08.2021	8	-	7	-	
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Slovakia s.r.o. (Slovakia)	5-6%	2021/2022	14	-	11	-	
ČSOB Leasing	8.00%	29.11.2023	39	-	32	-	
Alfabank creditline for ELKO Grupa AS	4.20%	01.04.2022	5,801	-	4,727	-	
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Slovakia s.r.o. (Slovakia)	5-6%	2021/2022	5	-	4	-	
Other loans:							
Interest-bearing loans from related	5%	2021/2023	7,724	12,613	6,295	11,228	
Other - credit cards			7	10	6	9	
Lease liabilities*			6,464	6,388	5,267	5,686	
			153,938	139,107	125,448	123,827	
Non-current							
Interest-bearing loans from related**		5%	2021/2023	19,630	20,817	15,997	18,531
Československá obchodní banka, a.s. (Slovakia)	EURIBOR3M +1.1-1.2%		2021/2024	268	245	218	218
Lease liabilities*				26,952	21,111	21,964	18,792
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Slovakia s.r.o. (Slovakia)		5-6%	2021/2022	8	-	7	-
ČSOB Leasing		8%	29.11.2023	111	-	91	-
				46,969	42,173	38,277	37,541
				200,907	181,280	163,725	161,368

* Lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS16.

**Loan issued as an offset of dividends.

22 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
USD	89,193	68,014	72,686	60,543
RUB	59,616	58,912	48,583	52,441
EUR	10,320	22,571	8,410	20,092
RON	8,298	7,013	6,762	6,243
UAH	10,604	11,022	8,642	9,811
CZK	5	-	4	-
SEK	22,871	13,748	18,638	12,238
	200,907	181,280	163,725	161,368

Borrowings are secured by property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade receivables and inventory (Notes 14, 15, 17 and 18). The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount, as they bear floating interest rates and the impact of discounting is not significant. The average effective interest rate on the bank borrowings as at 31 December 2020 was 5.77% (2019: 7.46%). Fair values are disclosed in Note 26.

As at December 31, 2020 the Group had following undrawn available financing facilities:

	USD'000	EUR'000
Credit line from Luminor Bank	28,852	25,683
Credit line from OP Corporate Bank plc	20,000	17,803
Credit line from Transilvania Bank (Romania)	2,389	2,127
SKB Bank d.d. (Slovenia)	1,227	1,092
NLB Bank d.d. (Slovenia)	859	765
Credit line Sberbank (Russia)	18,111	16,122
Alfabank (Russia)	6,708	5,971
Credit line OTP (Ukraine)	1,060	944
Credit line from Danske Bank (Sweden)	7,057	6,282
Alfabank creditline for ELKO Grupa AS	8,199	7,298
	94,462	84,087

23 Trade and other payables

	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Trade payables	243,824	206,536	198,700	183,849
Advances received*	6,542	4,639	5,332	4,129
Social security and other taxes	5,990	3,395	4,881	3,022
Unpaid salaries	2,971	1,692	2,205	1,506
Accrued expenses**	6,195	14,741	5,049	13,122
Other	1,831	1,741	1,708	1,550
	267,353	232,744	217,875	207,178

*As at 31.12.2020. advance received from customers, defined by the Group as contract liabilities were 6,542 thousand USD (5,332 thousand EUR) (31.12.2019: 4,639 thousand USD (4,129 thousand EUR)).

** As at 31.12.2020 accrued expenses attributable for operational risk in Russia were reduced due to TD Absolut LLC accrual reversal.

23 Trade and other payables (continued)

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally have 30 to 90 day terms;
- Other payables are non-interested bearing and have an average term of 30 days;
- Interest payable is normally settled monthly throughout the financial year;
- For terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer to Note 27.

24 Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

	1 January 2020 USD'000	Cash flows USD'000	Foreign exchange movement USD'000	Changes in fair values USD'000	New leases USD'000	31 December 2020 USD'000
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	245	(7,867)	-	-	7,890	268
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	181,028	17,614	2	-	1,892	200,536
Derivative financial instruments	7		-	96	-	103
Total	181,280	9,747	2	96	9,782	200,907

	1 January 2020 EUR'000	Cash flows EUR'000	Foreign exchange movement EUR'000	Changes in fair values EUR'000	New leases EUR'000	31 December 2020 EUR'000
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	219	(6,431)	-	-	6,430	218
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	161,143	736	2	-	1,542	163,423
Derivative financial instruments	6	-	-	78	-	84
Total	161,368	(5,695)	2	78	7,972	163,725

25 Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

25.1 Financial assets

	2020 USD '000	2019 USD '000	2020 EUR '000	2019 EUR '000
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange forward contracts				
Total instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-

In 2020 Group entered into foreign exchange derivative contracts for the sale of RUB against USD 30.03 million RUB amount (RUB 423 million in 2019) with a weighted average term of 40 days; the sale of USD against EUR 19.78 million EUR amount (EUR 0.5 million in 2019) with a weighted average term of 18 days; and the sale of RON 6.98 million against USD and EUR (in 2019 RON 12.96 million) with a weighted average term of 13 days. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued at the fair value which is calculated at market rates.

2020 derivatives were used as risk management tools to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations on sales prices and the open currency positions.

25.2 Financial liabilities

	2020 USD '000	2019 USD '000	2020 EUR '000	2019 EUR '000
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	(103)	(7)	(84)	(6)
Total instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(103)	(7)	(84)	(6)
Total financial liabilities	(103)	(7)	(84)	(6)

26 Fair value measurement

Fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 December 2020

	Date of valuation	Total		Fair value measurement using					
				Quoted prices in active markets		Significant observable inputs		Significant unobservable inputs	
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		USD '000	EUR '000	(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)	
				USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000
Assets measured at fair value:									
Financial instrumentss (Note 24)	31 December 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:									
Derivative financial instruments (Note 24)	31 December 2020	7	6	-	-	7	6	-	-
Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed:									
Financial instrumentss (Note 24)	31 December 2020	103	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under finance lease (Note 22)	31 December 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank loans and credit line (Note 22)	31 December 2020	200.907	163.725	-	-	200.907	163.725	-	-

26 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 December 2019

	Date of valuation	Total		Fair value measurement using					
				Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)		Significant observable inputs (Level 2)		Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000	USD '000	EUR '000
Assets measured at fair value:									
Financial instrumentss (Note 24)	31 December 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:									
Derivative financial instruments (Note 24)	31 December 2019	50	43	-	-	50	43	-	-
Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed:									
Financial instrumentss (Note 24)	31 December 2019	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under finance lease (Note 22)	31 December 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank loans and credit line (Note 22)	31 December 2019	181,280	161,368	-	-	181,280	161,368	-	-
There is no transfer between L1 and L2 during 2020.									

There is no transfer between L1 and L2 during 2020.

27 Related party disclosures

There are no ultimate controlling parties of the Group. The shareholders of the Group are as follows:

	% of Share Capital			
	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.	31.12.2020.	31.12.2019.
<i>Shareholders ordinary shares</i>				
Ashington Business Inc. Ltd, domiciled in the United Kingdom	23.74	24.02	23.74	24.02
Solsbury Inventions Ltd, domiciled in the United Kingdom	23.66	23.94	23.66	23.94
Eurotrail SIA, domiciled in Latvia	13.16	13.31	13.16	13.31
Whitebarn SIA, domiciled in Latvia	13.16	13.31	13.16	13.31
KRM Serviss, SIA, domiciled in Latvia	12.87	13.02	12.87	13.02
Solo investīcijas, SIA, domiciled in Latvia	12.24	12.39	12.24	12.39
<i>Personal non voting shares</i>				
Svens Dinsdorfs (57,995 shares)	0.59	-	0.59	-
Egons Mednis (32,219 shares)	0.33	-	0.33	-
Mārtiņš Ozoliņš (12,888 shares)	0.13	-	0.13	-
Vadims Rabša (12,888 shares)	0.13	-	0.13	-

Amber Trust II S.C.A. withdrew from share capital of ELKO Grupa AS on December 2019 and shares were shared among other owners by issuing B category shares.

On January 2020 B category shares were converted to A category shares.

27 Related party disclosures (continued)

27.1 Key management compensation

The members of the Council do not receive any remuneration. The member of the Board of Directors were entitled to a remuneration of USD 311 thousand or EUR 273 thousand (2019: USD 311 thousand or EUR 278 thousand).

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	USD '000	USD '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
The Board members' remuneration:				
- salary expenses	251	251	220	224
- social insurance	60	60	53	54
	311	311	273	278

27.2 Transactions with related parties

There were no sales to related parties in any of the years presented. There were no guarantees issued to related parties at any statement of financial position date presented.

As of 31 December 2020 there is outstanding loan received from shareholders in amount of USD 28,763 thousand (EUR 23,440 thousand) (see note 22)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

28 Commitments and contingencies

All assets of the Group except as noted in Note 17 Inventories have been pledged as security in favour of the banks.

29 Events after the reporting period

Financing

Existing financing provided by syndicate of banks matures on 31 July 2021. Negotiations on prolongation of the financing finished and decision for prolongation in the existing limit already received from OP Corporate Bank, Luminor Bank and Swedbank.

On 12 February 2021 Elko Grupa AS has issued EUR 20 million bonds with a maturity of 5 years and a coupon rate of 6% p.a. payable semiannually. The bonds will be listed on the Nasdaq Riga First North list of the alternative securities market.

Market condition

During year 2020 the global fight with pandemic of Covid-19 virus continued. However, most of World economies started to recover.

Due to many limitations and lock downs imposed, demand for IT goods significantly increased in year 2020, bringing to the Group 16% increase in revenue and 26% in gross profit.

The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity is still unknown and the situation is still developing. The Company's management believes that COVID-19 will not have material impact on the business operations after

29 Events after the reporting period (continued)

the reporting date. However, this assumption is based on the information available at the time of signing these financial statements and the impact of future events on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern may differ from the management's assessment.

There are no subsequent events except for the ones mentioned in financial statements since the last date of the reporting year, which would have a significant effect on the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020.

Egons Mednis
Chairman of the Board

19 April 2021

Olga Ivanova
Chief accountant

Translation from Latvian

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of ELKO Grupa AS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ELKO Grupa AS and its subsidiaries (the Group) set out on pages 8 to 63 of the accompanying consolidated annual report, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year that ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information all expressed in US dollars.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements expressed in US dollars give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year that ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. In our opinion, the financial statements expressed in euro have been properly translated on the basis described in Note 2.2 *Foreign currency translation*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing adopted in the Republic of Latvia (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We have also reviewed the translation of these statements into euro on the basis described in Note 2.2 *Foreign currency translation*. We are independent of the Group in accordance the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the independence requirements included in the Law on Audit Services of Republic of Latvia that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Latvia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit Services of Republic of Latvia and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Reporting on other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- the General information about the Group as set out on page 3 of the accompanying consolidated Annual Report;
- the Management Report as set out on pages 4 to 6 of the accompanying consolidated Annual Report;
- the Statement on Management Responsibility, as set out on page 7 of the accompanying Annual Report.

Other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as described in the *Other reporting responsibilities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia* section of our report.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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Other reporting responsibilities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia

We have other reporting responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Management Report. These additional reporting responsibilities are beyond those required under the ISAs.

Our responsibility is to consider whether the Management Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports of the Republic of Latvia.

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with the consolidated financial statements; and
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports of the Republic of Latvia.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

ERNST & YOUNG BALTIC SIA
License No. 17



Iveta Vimba
Member of the Board
Latvian Certified Auditor
Certificate No. 153

Riga,
19 April 2021